

Intimations.

**WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.**

**"ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS"**
Des Vaux Road.

**NEW GOODS
NOW ON SHOW.**

**TRIMMED AND
UNTRIMMED
MILLINERY
FLOWERS,
FOLIAGE, AND
RIBBONS.**

**SILK BLOUSES,
DELAINE SHIRTS
GOLFERS.**

**LACE COLLARS,
BERTHAS AND
JABOTS.**

**SILK AND LACE
NECKWEAR.**

**Light & Medium-weight
PURE**

**UNSHRINKABLE
WOOLLEN VESTS,
DRAWERS,
COMBINATIONS
& SPENCERS.**

**FINE CASHMERE
HOSIERY.**

**SILK & KID BELTS,
Latest Designs.**

**DAINTY FANCY
HANDKERCHIEFS.**

**A large assortment of
SMARTLY-CUT
UNDERSKIRTS,**
For Morning and Evening wear.

**English and American
(Black, Bronze & Tan)
BOOTS AND SHOES**
with Button, Lace, Buckle or Strap.

**White Kid, Ivory Satin,
Black-beaded and
Bronze-beaded.
EVENING
FOOTWEAR.**
Best Quality at Moderate Prices.

WHITE KID GLOVES
Self and Block Points.

**SOFT CHAMOIS
WASHING GLOVES.
DRESS FABRICS**
in endless variety.

All the Newest Goods on the Market.

INSPECTION INVITED.

WM. POWELL, Ltd.
HONGKONG

Intimations.

FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers some announcements as to this "cure" for some medicine or other. "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honesty and skillfully made brand, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. It is precisely what it is said to be, and has won the confidence of the public on that basis. You may resort to it with a faith and hope that arise from the history of what it has done for others. Dr. Thos. Hunt-Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received that 15-pr. B. L. and MAXIM GUN PRACTICE will take place from a position on the Northern Shore of Stonecutters' Island in a West-North-Westerly direction at targets placed on the slope of Chung Hue at a range of about 1,500 yards and also at a target placed at 630 A.M. on the 23rd October, and at 3 P.M. on the 25th October, 1905, if the range is clear.

By Command
T. SERC. MBE SMITH,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 20th October, 1905. [1025]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that GUN PRACTICE will be carried out as under:—
On WEDNESDAY, 1st November:
From Eastern Defences, towards entrance to Junk Bay, at ranges up to 4,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.
On FRIDAY, 3rd November:
From Eastern Defences, towards entrance to Junk Bay and towards Waglan, at ranges up to 12,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 A.M., and finishing at 12 Noon.
If the weather is unfavourable on either of the above dates, Practice will take place on the following day.
All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the ranges.

BASIL TAYLOR,
Harbour Master, &c.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 20th October, 1905. [1027]

BAY VIEW HOUSE,
MACAO.

SITUATED at the most charming part of Macao's Famous Beach, has just been opened for the public and for the benefit of HONGKONG VISITORS, who travel to this Delightful Resort.

BATHING PARTIES, and indeed every Holiday Seeker on pleasure bent, will find all their wants supplied at BAY VIEW HOUSE.

MORNING TEAS, BREAKFASTS, TIFINS, AFTERNOON TEAS, and DINNERS can be supplied to any number at the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable prices.

On SUNDAYS Meals served *a la carte* from 11 A.M. to 9 P.M.

Only the Finest Brands of WINES and LIQUEURS will be kept in stock.

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS of every description, including Ices, may be had at the lowest prices.

After one trial of the fancy fare at BAY VIEW HOUSE, you will be loth to return to Hongkong.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"BAYVIEW, MACAO."

Macao, 7th June, 1905. [641]

INSIST UPON HAVING IT ON YOUR
TABLE.

RUTTONJEE'S BREAD.

Only the Best Flour is used.

Price List and Past Books will be sent on application.

H. RUTTONJEE,
No. 5, D'Almeida Street,
Nos. 30 to 32, Elgin Road, Kowloon,
Hongkong, 13th October, 1905. [1028]

**SAVARESSE'S
SANDAL
CAPSULES**

TOILERS AT THE MILLS.

(A recent magazine article asserted that workers of a certain class in New York City receive from \$1 to \$6 a week for their labour, the average being between \$2 and \$3 a week, or about \$10 or \$12 a month. It need not have asserted, but it did, that these toilers are thin, emaciated and sickly and that they snore die.)

Grist for your mills, my masters; traffic in human lives.

And your hoppers fed by the maimed and dead while your red exchequer thrives.

And the mills grind fast and faster, while from them a river flows.

'Tis a crimson flood, with the scent of blood— but the store of your dollars grows;

And why should ye heed, my masters, the little ones born to pain.

Or the greed-wrecked lives of husbands and wives, so long as ye count your gain?

And if somewhere in the offing is a God who is over us all;

He's haply asleep in a slumber deep, nor heedeth man's desolate call.

And so be the red bread kneaded, And so shall ye add to your heap,

For the God whom our fathers heeded, Mayhap he's asleep—asleep.

Grist for your mills, my masters, and a red, red grist, my lords.

And the wailing cry of those who die that an angel hand records.

Your store grows great and greater while your serfs in their fetters walk.

But out of your crime through the halls of time shall a grisly spectre stalk.

Build on the lives of stricken, of wounded and maimed and sore;

Let your structure rise to the boding skies; build till ye build no more.

But look to your sure foundation, and lay it both broad and deep;

For the Christ of old whom your Judas sold, he surely is not asleep.

Then grind on your grist of sorrow, And add to your crimson heap,

But look to the black to-morrow— Behold, he is not asleep!

—By A. F. Waterhouse.

FREAKISH RULES IN
MARRIAGE PORTIONS.

Among novel marriage portions that with which Herr Duchscheck, a native of Konigsgratz, dowered his daughter must find place. Her weight in silver was the promised dowry; so on the wedding morn, before proceeding to church, she was weighed in the drawing room before the assembled guests. The scales registered sixty-two kilograms, a weight which brought the lucky bride a sack of 13,500 silver coins.

Similar instances of a bride's dowry being in direct ratio to her corporeal avoirdupois are on record. Some time back a citizen of Huntington, Conn., who possessed a daughter of the abnormal weight of four hundred pounds agreed to bestow upon her a portion of \$5 for every pound she weighed. This offer brought forward a bold suitor in the person of a Mr. Marang, who gallantly led his weighty and well-dowered bride to the altar. In Peru, too, the bride's dowry consists of her own weight, not in gold or in silver, but in sugar.

Weight, too, influenced Mr. Ball, a prosperous English tradesman, when he informed his daughter that, as he admired big men, her dowry should be graduated by the excess of her husband's bodily weight above her own—this excess to be calculated in gold. The day previous to the wedding the parties went to scale, and that the husband was a man after his father-in-law's heart can be assumed from the fact that he received with her more than \$20,000.

An old Lancashire (England) paper gives an amusing account of a small farmer who agreed to give his daughter for a marriage portion as many guineas as she could walk miles in a day. The feat came off in the neighbourhood of Manchester, and the sturdy lass tramped more than seventy miles. When, however, the time for settlement arrived it was discovered that the father was not worth as many shillings as he should have paid guineas, whereupon a subscription was opened by the neighbouring gentry, who admired the girl's pluck, and an amount was collected that amply compensated her for her exertion.

A wealthy London solicitor, whose daughter had received an expensive education promised on her becoming engaged to give her fifty times the amount she could earn in a year by her own exertions. Although she found that her expensive acquired accomplishments were more or less a drag in the market, she managed, by giving music and drawing lessons, to earn sufficient to entitle her to receive on her marriage the handsome sum of \$25,000.

Another father, who had but small faith in his prospective son-in-law's industry, agreed to give his daughter on her marriage an amount corresponding to that which the bridegroom should make in the course of twelve months. He had, however, counted without his host, for the young man, chancing to obtain some good Stock Exchange information, tabled a sum that the other could only cover on his daughter's sweetheart agreeing to advance the deficit.

On receiving a very handsome tip from a customer a waiter at a fashionable London restaurant begged to thank the giver in his daughter's name, and, up a being asked for an explanation, said that he had agreed to bestow upon her, at a wedding portion, an amount equivalent to the tips he should receive in a year. On the gentleman subsequently making inquiries he was told by the waiter that his daughter's dot had worked out at more than \$700.

Very original was the idea of a barber who, on his daughter becoming engaged to his assistant, determined to requite her dowry by her own hairdressing ability. A certain sum was deposited every time the fiancee came to cut a customer's hair, and, when the time came for the wedding, the father put his daughter and her reputation as an expert hairdresser to the test. The result was that the bride's dowry was worth more than compensation for the money she had called upon to do.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"ARCADIA"
FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, &c., ex S.S. China.
From Australia, ex S.S. Himalaya.
From Persian Gulf, &c., ex B. I. S. N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 1 P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 25th instant, at 1 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1905. [102]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"MAZAGON,"
FROM BOMBAY AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Goods not cleared by the 24th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1905. [102]

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON AND STRAITS.
THE Company's Steamship

"ZAIDA,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., FRIDAY, the 20th instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th October, 1905. [1024]

S.S. "SALAZIE."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Sidon*, and from St. Nazaire ex s.s. *Ville de Roulogne*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 3 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 23rd October, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd October, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 23rd October, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1905. [1025]

"MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S.S. "LOTHIAN"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND MIDDLESBOROUGH.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 26th instant, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO. LIMITED.

Agents.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1905. [101]

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON FRIDAY, the 27th October, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the Wing Lok Street Wharf,

The River Passenger Steamer

"YING KING"

For Particulars, apply to the Auctioneers.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th October, 1905. [1021]

Hotels.

**ORIENTAL HOTEL,
MACAO.**

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated in the Centre of Praya Grande with splendid view of the harbour.

LARGE AND LOFTY ROOMS,
elegantly furnished.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

WINE AND SPIRITS of the best quality.

BILLIARD TABLE, the best in the Far East.

EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.

For Terms, &c., apply to—

THE MANAGER,
Macao, 16th October, 1905. [880]

**OCCIDENTAL
HOTEL.**

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS.

TO ORDER IN
EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [127]

For Sale.

TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER, guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid, and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts) or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents:—

SIRMSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 14th January, 1904. [57]

FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT, Gasoline, Lamps of all descriptions from the best makers.

Incandescent Mantles, Chimneys, Globes, Shades, &c., for Gasoline and Gas Lamps at the most moderate prices.

Lamps fixed up for buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,
56, Lyndhurst Terrace,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1904. [54]

COURES
MEN & WOMEN

COURES is a non-poisonous remedy for any internal discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membrane. It is instantaneous not to stricture. Provokes contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS. Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY THE Evans Chemical Co., CHICHESTER, ENGLAND.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN CONVENT, CAIRN ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Collars and Cuffs renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be pleased to receive orders for the making of the following:—

into Books for the Children of the Poor School, and all kinds of the same.

Living and Am. [101]

Intimations.



**THE POPULAR
SCOTCH
IS
"BLACK & WHITE"**



JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS.

By Appointment to

H. M. THE KING

and

HRH. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Supplied to all the LEADING CLUBS and HOTELS, and to be obtained from the principal Stores. [845]

GO TO

WEISMANN'S

FOR YOUR

BREAD.

THE ONLY

EUROPEAN BAKERY

IN THE COLONY.

Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE & SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS
FOR MESSRS.

**ROBERT PORTER
& CO.,**

BOTTLERS OF THE FAMOUS

BULL DOG
BRAND

BASS' ALE, GUINNESS' STOUT,

AND
LIGHT ALES.

PRICES:
PER CASE

"BULL DOG" Bass' Ale	8 doz. pils. \$15. Per doz. pils. \$3.25
"BULL DOG" Light Ale in Champagne Bots. (specially brewed for this climate)	4 " 12 pils. \$18. " 4 " 12 pils. \$3.50
"BULL DOG" Guinness' Stout	8 " 12 pils. \$24. " 8 " 12 pils. \$2.40
"BULL DOG" Guinness' Stout	8 " 12 pils. \$24. " 8 " 12 pils. \$2.40

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

ALEXANDRIA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.
Hongkong, 23rd September, 1905.

\$16.00

WILL BUY A CASE

GREGOR & CO.'S

IMPERIAL

HIGHLAND

WHISKY.

NOT ONE OF THE BEST.

BUT

THE BEST!

GREGOR & Co.,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1905.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY
OF CANTON.

In connection with our editorial in last evening's issue on the Union Insurance Society of Canton, we have been requested by a reader to refer to last year's report, from which, it is pointed out, it will be seen that the premiums of 1904 show only a very moderate increase when compared with those of 1903, instead of 50 per cent in six months as attributed to the statement made in our article. We thank our correspondent for referring us to the previous year's report, which, we confess, we had not before us when the article was penned in the editorial sanctum yesterday. But if we may be permitted in turn to direct our correspondent's attention, we would ask him to give a closer scrutiny to our remarks in question. No comparative statement was made between the one year and the other. What we endeavoured to show was the proportional increase in the premiums earned in one half-year over those earned in the immediately succeeding one. Our comparison was drawn between the earnings made during the period 1st January to 31st June of the current year and those made in the second half of 1904. The comparison thus established shows an enormous increase in the Company's operations during the former period. Had we sought to establish a comparison between the gross earnings of one year with those of the other, namely 1904 with 1903, then our correspondent would have been strictly correct. But the whole trend of our article, as most readers interested in the subject will have discovered, was to point out the truly phenomenal strides which have marked the progress of the Union Insurance Society of Canton from its inception to the present day. For who can gainsay that fact, when, starting 32 years ago with a capital of only a quarter of a million dollars, the Union Insurance Society—thanks to the ability and management of those at the helm—has now attained the strong position of having aggregate assets amounting to over ten million dollars—when calculated at the sterling exchange rate of the day. We have not, at the moment, any insurance journals before us for the purpose of comparison, but it seems to us safe to say that, considering the age and the initial capital of the Company, the magnificent accumulation of profits—not to speak of the handsome dividends and bonuses which have been distributed to proprietors and contributors of business alike, the results achieved are absolutely unique in the history of modern insurance undertakings. This position, when the forthcoming amalgamation with the China Traders' Insurance Company is effected—as it surely must be, when the views of the shareholders in the minority of the latter concern yield to better counsels—will be consolidated beyond the possibility of any danger arising from inroads that might be brought to bear against the Company by competing concerns; and the "combine" will be complete when the Canton Insurance Company, Limited, can be persuaded—if it be in the interest of all concerns—to join hands and thus consolidate the funds and business of the three local Companies. Such an arrangement would not only place the combination head and shoulders above any similar institution in the Far East, but raise it to the very forefront of marine insurance undertakings throughout the British Empire.

THE CHINESE COOLIES IN
SOUTH AFRICA.

Much capital has been made by the Radical press of England out of the outrages—alleged or otherwise—committed by the indentured Chinese coolies in South Africa. It must be remembered, in considering this question, that the Radicals have been entirely opposed to the introduction of Chinese to the Rand, and consequently one needs to be chary in accepting as gospel all that emanates from their South African correspondents. With the question whether the Unionist Government did right or wrong in importing Chinese labour into South Africa we have nothing to do. But with regard to the numerous reports of outrages, armed robberies, and similar evidences of semi-barbarism we are distinctly concerned. Now comes on the scene one whose experience of Chinese and their habits invests his remarks on the subject of Chinese labour on the Rand with authority. Mr. Archibald Little, who is known to fame by a number of important works on China, and whose business capacity is not to be gainsaid, has been interviewed by the representative of a London commercial journal, and, apparently quite incidentally, the subject of the behaviour of Chinese coolies on the Rand is broached. Mr. Little confesses that he cannot understand why all this trouble has arisen with the coolies. As he points out, these coolies are not low cut-throat fellows,

as some English newspapers would seek to affirm; but strapping young men drawn from a class that he himself had employed for years. And he paralyzes the interviewer by observing—"You must remember that whereas we are only just emerging from barbarism the Chinese have been civilised for ages." Mr. Archibald Little said that the only way he could account for the outbreaks of violence among the coolies in South Africa was because they had not been properly understood or managed by the overseers. Everybody who has lived in the East knows that as a rule there is no more law-abiding subject than the Chinaman. It is true that he has his fits of passion and wild flights of unreason; but these are only temporary aberrations. We see the same thing in civilised countries. Witness the uproarious meetings that are held throughout England in election times; remember the riots that periodically occur in France, Russia and particularly in Spain and Portugal. The Chinese coolie has his own particular way of demonstrating his dissatisfaction with life as he finds it. That way may be different from European ways, but it does not warrant those people who have spoken to a Chinaman in their uneventful lives—and know him only from missionary reports—branding him as a bandit and a cut-throat. Euro-peans in charge of Chinese labour in China do not speak of any special difficulty they have experienced in dealing with the coolies. Their sole grievance is against the underlings and secretaries of the yamen, who try, by hook or by crook, to get their "squeeze" at the cost of the labouring coolie, and to the discredit of the European manager who may be trying to keep down expenses. Mr. Little also remarks that—"Absolutely the only way to do anything with him is to flatter his vanity." Few of us can plead not guilty to the charge of vanity; the most successful manager is he who gives praise at the right time and when it is deserved. A word of encouragement works wonders, and if the Chinese coolie is as frail as the rest of humanity in craving for recognition and commendation that cannot be set down as a fault against him. "If you try to bully him," says Mr. Little, "he will turn sulky." Again the coolie is not singular in that respect. "But flatter him," put him on the back, tell him he is a fine fellow, and he will do anything for you." In a nutshell, Mr. Little expresses the whole secret of successful management. So that we have to come back to the argument that the coolies have not been properly treated in South Africa, else they would not now be charged with crimes of violence, outbreaks of mutiny and attacks on the homesteads on the Rand. It may be that the overseers class the Chinese with the Kaffirs; in that case, the whole thing is explained. No Chinaman, no matter how low his degree may be, will consent to be placed on the same level as a negro, and he is quite justified in resisting, by lawful methods of course, any attempt to range him alongside those who are but little removed from cattle. It is curious, however, that the youngest assistant coming to the East from England manages to rub along smoothly with the Chinese; while the generous-spirited and open-hearted, can fraternise with the educated and intelligent Chinaman. We have evidences of this "spirit of respect" those by whom respect is offered "idea every day of the week." If Mr. Archibald Little is unable to fathom the cause of the disturbances in the coolie compounds on the Rand, it would be idle for most other people who have not been on the spot to offer a suggestion, but his belief that whatever has happened has been entirely due to the treatment accorded the Chinese by ignorant and bullying overseers seems to be the true explanation—and it explains a great deal, if only the stay-at-home Little Englishers would see it in the proper light.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TORPEDO running will be carried out from the Laichikok range on Thursday next.

MR. Philip Jacks is appointed assistant land officer, with effect from the 19th inst.

MR. David Wood has been appointed to act as assessor during the absence on leave of Mr. Arthur Chapman.

DURING Mr. G. N. Orme's absence from the Colony on vacation leave Mr. C. A. Dick Melbourne will act as second police magistrate.

MESSRS. Grace and Co., stamp dealers, have forwarded to us specimen copies of the "Stamp Weekly" and Stanley Gibbons' "Monthly Journal" for which they are the local agents.

THE only change in Shipping shares reported by Messrs. Erich George and Co. in their weekly share list, issued this afternoon, is that Indos have been done at \$93 and \$94, and are in further demand at \$95.

THE scores to the time of going to press, in the match played this afternoon on the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground between the XI and XVI Colts, showed that the Colts had put together 184, to which C. H. Mackay contributed 43, M. A. Murray 34, F. C. Butler 20, and R. A. B. Pennington 22.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the Band of the 11th Infantry, on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

March....." Sons of the Brave".....Blindfold.
Selection....." A Greek Slave".....Monkton
Valse....." My Love".....Beckford
Dance....." Hungarian".....Nollen
Intermezzo....." Kuus".....Frankie
Two-Step....." Diddlam".....Haines
God save the King.

THE following proclamation appears in the current issue of the *Gazette*.—By His Excellency Sir Matthew Nathan, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies; and Vice-Admiral of the same. Whereas by Section 3 of the Chinese Passengers' Act, 1855, it is enacted that it shall be lawful for the Governor of Hongkong by Proclamation, for the purposes of the said Act, among other things to declare what shall be deemed to be the duration of the voyage of any Chinese Passenger Ship: Now, therefore, I, the said Matthew Nathan, under and by virtue of the powers conferred on me by the said Act, do hereby proclaim and declare that, for the purpose of the said Act, the voyage of any Chinese Passenger Ship from Hongkong, or any port of China to Réunion shall be deemed to be a voyage of thirty-four days' duration. Given under my hand and the Public Seal of the Colony, at Victoria, Hongkong, this 20th day of October, 1905.

THE CHINESE MARRIAGE LAW.
NIVES DISCLOSED

The following is the judgment, delivered by Mr. F. A. Hazland this morning, in this case which has been fully reported in these columns. His Worship said: "The defendant was charged before me with unlawfully, knowingly and without reasonable excuse harbouring a Chinese woman, named Sun Mi Kwei, married to the complainant Cheung Pong, according to the laws and customs of China, and who had left the protection of her husband, contrary to section 2 of Ordinance 19 of 1903. The first question which I have to decide is whether there was a valid Chinese marriage between the complainant and the said Sun Mi Kwei, alleged to have been celebrated on the 10th January, 1898. On the evidence adduced on this point the following facts have been proved to my satisfaction. That there was a marriage contract between the parties known as the *Lai Shu* (禮書) and which was handed to the mother of the complainant. That at the same time there was given a further document known as the *Sam Toi* (三代) 'three generations.' This sets out the names of the bride's father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, and also the surnames of the bride's mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother. It was also found that presents were sent to the family of the bride, and also that she came to the complainant's house in the usual bridal chair. Both in Parker's 'Comparative Chinese Law' and in von Mollendorff's 'Family Law of the Chinese' are set out the different preliminary steps to a valid Chinese marriage, but there is no statement to the effect if all or which of these steps is absolutely indispensable. Evidence was called by the prosecution, and it was proved to my satisfaction that the two documents the *Lai Shu* (禮書), and the *Sam Toi* (三代), are sufficient to constitute a valid Chinese marriage. It was contended by the defence that these two documents were forgeries. On the evidence adduced I find as a fact that the two documents are genuine. With respect to the question of harbouring the wife of the complainant, evidence was called and it was found to my satisfaction that on the 27th June, 1905, the defendant and the wife of the complainant Sun Mi Kwei, were married in a Roman Catholic Church on Nam Tau. The following defences were set up by defendant: (a) absence of a *mens rea*; (b) that the Chinese marriage was not a valid marriage, according to the laws or customs of China; and (c) that the said Sun Mi Kwei left the complainant because of his cruelty to her and because of his failure properly to maintain her. As to the question of a *mens rea*, there is the evidence of Sergeant Wait who was sent out to find the said Sun Mi Kwei, reported missing by her mother. Sergeant Wait saw the defendant on or about the 10th March, 1905, and told him that the woman was married, and that it would be a serious offence if he was found with her. I am, moreover, of opinion that in the present Ordinance, a *mens rea* is not of the essence of the offence created. The object of the Ordinance being to prevent an invasion of marital rights it must be supposed that the Legislature intended that the wrong-doer should act at his peril. With respect to the defence that the Chinese marriage was not a valid marriage according to the laws or customs of China, it was contended that the complainant had another wife at the time he married the said Sun Mi Kwei. I find as a fact on the evidence on this point that the complainant was not already married on the date that he married the said Sun Mi Kwei. I, therefore, hold that that was a valid Chinese marriage between the complainant Cheung Pong and the said Sun Mi Kwei. With respect to the defence that the said Sun Mi Kwei left the complainant because of his cruelty, I am satisfied on the evidence that excessive cruelty was used by the complainant towards her, and that she ran away in consequence of such cruelty. It was not proved to my satisfaction that the complainant failed properly to maintain the said Sun Mi Kwei. Section 3 of the Ordinance is as follows:—'A person who receives or harbours a Chinese woman who has left her husband because of his cruelty to her, or because of his failure properly to maintain her, shall not be deemed to have received or harboured such married woman without excuse.' By this section it is an absolute offence to proceedings under this Ordinance if it is found in fact that a woman has left her husband because of his cruelty to her, or because of his failure properly to maintain her; and therefore, for the defendant to order his discharge, he must show that he is a person who receives or harbours a Chinese woman who has left her husband because of his cruelty to her, or because of his failure properly to maintain her, and that he is not deemed to have received or harboured such married woman without excuse. 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TELEGRAMS

(Reuters.)

The United States and the South American Republics.

London, 19th October.
President Roosevelt speaking at Richmond said: "We can help nations in the vicinity of Panama by wise and generous assistance; if they decline this help it will be bad for them and bad for us, and will ultimately probably cause the United States to face humiliation, or bloodshed."

The speech is plainly directed against Venezuela and San Domingo.

Australia and Home Rule for Ireland.

Both Houses of the Australian Parliament have passed a motion in favour of Home Rule for Ireland.

The Royal Tour.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS.
The Prince and Princess of Wales have started for India.

[H.M.S. *Renown*, conveying the Prince and Princess, is due to leave today for Bombay. It is a pity, of course, that the Royal couple did not embark at Portsmouth, where they would have been given a "send-off" worthy of the occasion, as they were when they left for the Colonies. But the Princess has an absolute horror of crossing the Bay, and with the kind of weather now prevailing one can quite understand her Royal Highness's desire to avoid that storm-tossed piece of water. The Princess is not a good sailor, and does not pretend to be one. However, it is proposed that the Prince and Princess shall disembark at Portsmouth upon their return home, and that will afford opportunity of bidding them welcome in picturesque naval fashion. By all one learns from the home papers, their Royal Highnesses' embarkation at Genoa is to be made a great occasion by the Italians as well as our own fleet in those waters. The Prince's last tour of the Colonies was in 1901, when, as the Duke of York, with the Duchess, he travelled nearly every part of the British Empire. The return of the Duke and Duchess early in November of this year, was made the occasion for great demonstrations at Portsmouth and in London. During the tour the Duke opened the first Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth, and conveyed a message of thank to all our over-sea dominions for their help during the South African war. The tour lasted nearly eight months. A distance of 45,000 miles was covered, 33,000 miles being by sea. The places visited included Gibraltar, Malta, Sicily, Cyprus, Singapore, Melbourne and other parts of Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, Natal, Cape Colony, Canada, and Newfoundland.]

The Capture of British Officers.

IRIGAND AS RANSOM.
A Moorish Government steamer is expected at Ceuta to-day bringing the brigand Vallente as ransom for the British officers recently captured.

CRICKET FIGHTING.

Remanded from yesterday the case in which the 63 men were charged with gambling on the result of cricket fighting was resumed before Mr. F. A. Hazledine this morning.

Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. P. W. Golding defended the second defendant and the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, defended the remainder.

Sergeant Watt gave evidence corroborating that of Inspector Gourley, and adding that as far as he could see everyone of the men on the premises were arrested.

The forty-fourth defendant, who had not answered to his name when called and whose bail was accordingly forfeited, now appeared in Court and the order of adjournment was cancelled, defendant saying he had been delayed owing to the sickness of his brother.

Inspector Gourley stated that the space the men occupied in Court was 210 square feet, and the room in which they were arrested would accommodate twice the number.

This closed the case for the prosecution. Mr. Golding said his defence on behalf of the second defendant would be that of mistaken identity, and to prove his movements on the point he would call defendants Nos. 12, 18, 33, and 62.

Defendant No. 39 said he knew the second defendant, who was a silver smith living opposite the Queen's College. Witness went to the place on the 8th inst., and asked him for \$10 which he owed him. They went to the Wing Nam jewelry shop to collect a sum of money, and afterwards proceeded to the Chung Kee to change a \$50 note. That was at 11 a.m. The money was changed into dollars and 20 cent pieces, and the second defendant paid him his \$10 in 20 cent pieces in a roll. They then went to a place near the Central Station and there he and the second defendant drank tea, and the latter said he would return to the shop. Witness said "let us go and see the place where they sell crickets," and they went to No. 39 Gough Street, but they saw no crickets fighting; he was there about half an hour. Then he was arrested. He was not near the second defendant when he, witness, was arrested, nor did he see the second arrested. He did not buy any crickets, and he did not know if the second defendant bought any. He still had the \$10 which he received from the second defendant when he was arrested.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned until Wednesday.

EARLY yesterday morning a Chinese woman, who was staying at the San Kwong Man Tai boarding-house in Des Voeux Road, waiting for a steamer in which to take passage to Japan to join her husband, a merchant, in Yokohama, was looking out of the window of her room on the third floor, when she overbalanced herself, and fell 49 feet into the courtyard. She was picked up by some of the inmates of the house, in a battered and unconscious condition, and by them removed to the Government Civil Hospital where she died on board the steamer.

JAPAN'S NAVAL ADVISER IN HONGKONG.

HIS MISSION IN THE COLONY.

AN INSCRUTABLE PERSONALITY.

It will come as a surprise to the majority of people in Hongkong to learn that the naval interests of Japan here are being closely watched by an expert naval adviser. Captain Tonami, of the Japanese Navy, has been in Hongkong for the last two months, keeping an eye on the movements of all naval vessels which visit the port. Living quietly and unostentatiously at the King Edward Hotel, Captain Tonami has attracted no attention. He is the accredited naval adviser to the Japanese Consulate in Hongkong, but he was never to be found within the doors of the Consulate. Indeed, it is a question if the Consul knew of his presence, or at least he did not know such knowledge when interrogated on the subject by a newspaper man—so that Captain Tonami is somewhat in the nature of a phantom being. At least that was the impression that one received on making inquiries as to the abode of the gallant Captain. At length it was discovered that he was in residence at the King Edward Hotel—he has been there two months and may be there for another two months for all he knows.

Captain Tonami himself ushered the representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* into his room. It did not look like a Spaniard's apartment. A heavy overcoat with gold rings on the sleeve hung from a hook on the wall. There was no other sign of the Captain's profession in the room.

In appearance, Captain Tonami is a typical Japanese. Polished and courteous—for he has travelled extensively in Europe and has acquired the *savoir faire* of the boulevardier and retains the innate politeness of his own nation—the Captain is a charming personality, but anathema maranatha from the journalistic point of view. On being informed that his visitor was a reporter bent on an interview, Captain Tonami adopted the attitude of one who has heard the cry "Prepare to receive cavalry."

What was the Captain's mission in Hongkong? Nothing at all, of course.

"Pleasure, perhaps?" suggested the scribe.

"Well no, not pleasure," replied the captain meditatively.

"Of course, you represent the Admiralty of Japan in Hongkong?"

"I am what you might call naval adviser to the Consulate in Hongkong."

"Have you been called in frequently to advise the Consul on naval questions?"

"I could hardly say that."

Captain Tonami made play with his moustache and smiled benignly on the interviewer.

"You have been in Hongkong—?"

"Yes—?" said the Captain, waiting expectantly.

"For two months, I believe?"

"About that time."

"Were you specially detailed from Japan to act as naval adviser to the Consulate here?"

"I was returning to Japan from Europe when I was ordered to remain at Hongkong."

Had there been something at last. He was detained by telegram at Hongkong, was he? Now we begin to see light.

"You were on duty in Europe, of course."

"You could hardly call it duty." Filed again. "I was in England for a time and then went to the Continent for a short space, and then travelled to the East."

"So that you did not see any fighting?"

"Unfortunately, I did not. But I may have taken pleasure some of these days."

One would have thought from the Captain's momentary enthusiasm that there was to be an Armageddon next week.

"Are you attached to any ship, or are you directly under the orders of the Admiralty—an official rather than a fighter?"

"I am a combatant." From that non-committal answer the gallant Captain would not budge.

"It has been suggested that you have been inspecting the docks here with the object of informing your Government whether there is accommodation in Hongkong for ships requiring repairs," said the interviewer, although the sentence was jerked off in snatches, and not in the long rippling roll as it appears in print.

Captain Tonami smiled. For all that one could make out he had never seen the docks—it was just possible he had heard of them. But he simply shook his head and kept on smiling, which is nearly as disconcerting as the direct negative emphasised.

"Now that the war is over your duties as naval adviser to the Consulate are ended, I suppose?"

"You see me here," said the Captain. "I have not gone yet."

"So that your duties are not concluded?"

"I am simply waiting orders, which I expect to receive every day."

As the interviewer bowed his adieu, Captain Tonami suddenly became communicative. In a burst of enthusiasm he said: "I'm very sorry I have no news for you. I know the *Hongkong Telegraph*. A beautiful newspaper."

It is scarcely to be doubted that Captain Tonami has been making inquiries regarding the docking facilities at Hongkong. The docks at Japan are practically monopolised by the fleet of warships which have seen service, and the docks must be occupied by the numerous Russian battleships and cruisers which the Japanese have raised at Port Arthur, Chemulpo, and other places. Shanghai will shortly be busy-day and night in overhauling the Russian warships and transports which have been sent there, or were interned at that port. So that Hongkong is the only port with large dock accommodation and repairing facilities open to the Japanese vessels. Rumours have been afloat that the Japanese intended to send several vessels to Hongkong to be overhauled, but as far as there has been no confirmation. They bear the imprint of probability on their face, however, and Captain Tonami's visit to Hongkong may not be without its end.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report of the 20th inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state—

Business has again been very quiet and the only change of importance has been an improvement in nearly all Marine Insurance shares, while Banks, Docks and Sugars have depreciated in values.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks further weakened during the week and were disposed of at \$95, but at the latter rate more shares are wanted. The quotation in London has declined to £92 10s. Nationals are unchanged.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have improved and are required for at \$745 ex the dividend of \$40 paid to-day. China Traders have also advanced and after sales at \$85 can now be placed at \$87. Cantons have buyers at \$327 1/2 ex the dividend of \$20 payable to-morrow. North Chinas are in request at the enhanced rate of Tls 87. According to the report just issued, the balance at credit of 1904 account is Tls 344,232.79 and after deducting an interim dividend of 7 1/2 per cent, aggregating Tls 29,032.26 paid in May last, there remains a sum of Tls 315,200.53, which the directors recommend should be appropriated in the following manner:—A final dividend of 7 1/2 per cent, on the paid-up capital (or seven shillings and sixpence per share); a bonus of 15 per cent, upon contributory premiums; Tls 10,000 to the credit of a silver reserve fund; Tls 50,000 to the credit of an exchange and investment fluctuation account; and the balance to be transferred to underwriting reserve account, closing the account for 1904. The balance at credit of working account to the 30th June, 1905, amounts to Tls 302,553.37. Acting under the powers conferred on them by the articles of association, the directors decided to convert the Tls 80,000 referred to in the last report, into a permanent sterling reserve fund, and it now appears in the balance sheet as £100,000. Yangtze is offering at \$172 1/2.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires have again been done at \$89 and are still inquired for. Hongkong Fires continue on offer at \$340.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are without business and can be obtained at \$26 1/2. Indo-China have changed hands at \$94 and more shares are wanted, but there are none obtainable except at higher rates. Shell Transports have been sold at 22s. and business in Shanghai Tugs has been transacted at Tls 57 1/2 for the ordinary and at Tls 47 for the preference shares. Taku Tugs are in demand at Tls 30. We have heard of no business in other stocks under this heading.

Refineries.—China Sugars have dropped to \$177 and are procurable at this price. Perak Sugars are reported sold in Shanghai at Tls 68 and have further sellers. Luzons remain firm at \$15.

Mining.—Chinese Engineerings have been taken off the market at Tls 9.60 and close with sellers at Tls 9.50. We are advised that a dividend (Coupon No. 5) of one shilling per share has been declared in London. Rauba are unchanged at \$3 1/2. Orientals, the local quotation is G. \$18 nominal; London wires £3 12s. 6d.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have depreciated to \$180 but can be placed at the rate. Farnhams are slightly easier with sellers at Tls 144. Kowloon Wharves have further risen and are wanted at \$108. Hongkong Wharves have changed hands in the North at the improved rate at Tls 187 1/2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are in request at \$126 1/2. Shanghai Lands have been booked at Tls 122 and Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$10. As for House Hotels have been sold at \$18 and \$17. Hotels des Colonies have found buyers at Tls 18 and Tls 18 1/2, closing with further inquiries at the latter rate. Hongkong Hotels continue in demand at \$147. Humphreys' Estate have been negotiated and more shares are to be had at \$13.

Cotton Mills.—Sales of Ewos have been effected at Tls 56. Lau-Kung-Mows are on offer at Tls 59 and Internationals have been dealt in at Tls 45.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are still inquired for at \$9 1/2. Steam Waterboats have been done at \$14. Electrics are wanted at \$13 1/2 for the old issue; the new shares can be obtained at \$9 1/2. Langkats have weakened and sales are reported in the North at Tls 240.

YARN MARKET.

In their report, dated 20th instant, Messrs. Phiroosha B. Feit and Co. write:—In our last report dated the 6th instant, we were in anticipation of a demand at current prices then ruling or at a trifle better, but the continual heavy arrivals and a very large amount of stock expected in the course of the week, and the extreme eagerness of importers to quit even at a sacrifice, showed the Chinese dealers as well as speculators show less anxiety to operate freely.

The dull tone is greatly pronounced in the market, and importers coax their customers to purchase even at a reduction of fifty cents to a dollar per bale. This led the dealers to operate for their own benefit, and they purchased but moderately in selected threads simply in anticipation of an advance after a few months; as the Yarn contracted is taken delivery of by the Chinese in about three months and sometimes even more, they at present keep themselves aloof, awaiting for future developments.

A meagre stock of No. 20s, attracted the attention of the dealers and they purchased lots that they could secure at last month's prices. This count is still inquired after at current rates, but the market is bare of desirable threads.

Only three kinds of No. 16s, of the best quality found buyers at a decline of about fifty cents per bale.

No. 12s are not much in demand and prices show a decline of from fifty cents to a dollar per bale, and a limited business has transpired. Owing to heavy stock in first hands coupled with the large increased stock in the hands

of the Chinese dealers, prices of No. 10s show a decline of from \$3 to \$1 1/2 per bale, and even at this decline they are difficult of sale. The buyers press the market and see what they can get at reducing prices, to proportionate their former purchases of higher values.

No business is reported in Nos. 8s. and 6s. The market closes quiet and dull.

Sales during the past fortnight comprise of about 1,575 bales of No. 10s; 400 bales of No. 12s; 500 bales of No. 16s; and 1,950 bales of No. 20s; in all about 3,525 bales.

Arrivals during the fortnight per steamers: *Lightning* and *Namsang* (from Calcutta), and *Maungone*, *Tristie*, and *Aranda* (from Bombay), amount to about 12,700 bales for Hongkong, and about 6,500 bales for Shanghai.

It is also reported that out of the arrivals of about 12,700 bales for this port, about 4,000 bales are of forward sales contracted.

Shipments to Shanghai and the Northern Ports amount to about 3,500 bales.

The Unold Stock is estimated at about 48,000 bales.

The Unold Stock is estimated at about 70,000 bales.

Local Yarn:—No business is reported.

Japanese Yarn:—Sales nil.

Exchange:—We quote to-day on India, at Rs. 145 1/2 per cent.; London, at 12 1/2 1/4; Shanghai, at Tls 7 1/2. Silver 28 1/2.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 111 1/2
Do. demand 111 9/16
Do. 4 months' sight 111 1/2
France—Bank T.T. 246
America—Bank T.T. 471
Germany—Bank T.T. 200
India T.T. 148 1/2
Do. demand 146 1/2
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7 1/2
Singapore T.T. 9 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 96
Hank—Bank T.T. 17 1/2

Buying.

1 month's sight L/C 2 0
6 months' sight L/C 2 0 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York 48
4 months' sight do. 49 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 0 1/2
4 months' sight France 2 5 1/2
6 months' sight do. 2 5 1/2
4 months' sight Germany 2 0 1/2
Bar Silver 28 1/2
Risk of Exchange 2
Sovereign 10 1/8

OPTIMUM QUOTATIONS.

Today's quotations are as follows:—
Malay New 1,100 1/2
Old 1,140 1/2
Older 1,180
Oldest 1,200

Per chest
Patna New 1,010
Old 1,035
Patna New 980
Old 985
Persian (Paper) —

H. M. THE King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance to amend the Sugar Convention Ordinance, 1904, and the Ordinance to authorise the appropriation of a supplementary sum of two hundred and one thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars and twenty cents to defray the charges of the year 1904.

Today's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have received instructions from the Mortgagee to offer for sale by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 8th day of November, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their Sale Rooms, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY,

situate at Sowkwan, in the Colony of Hongkong, namely: All that PARCELS OF GROUND situate at Sowkwan, adjacent to and within the Land Office at SOWKEWAN LOT No. 53 of the area of 1042 square feet or thereabouts (together with the Messuages or Tenements thereon, known as Nos. 35 and 37, Sowkwan Road.

The Premises are held for the residue of the term of 999 years, from the 3rd January, 1860, at the Annual Crown Rent of \$400.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained from

Mr. O. D. THOMSON,

Solicitor for the Vendor,

or from the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [1039]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ SIGISMUND,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 5 P.M., TO-DAY.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 27th instant, at 3.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 2nd November, or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [1040]

Today's Advertisements.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1905, at 3 P.M., on the actual site, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of the right to Quarry Stone on Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Ngau Shui Wan, near Tai Wan Village, New Kowloon, in the New Territory of Hongkong, for a period extending from date of sale up to and including 31st March, 1907.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Tai Wan Quarry Lot No. 3	West of Tai Wan Village, Ngau Shui Wan, New Territory	ft. ft. ft. ft.	10,000	150	1030
2	Tai Wan Quarry Lot No. 3	Ditto	ft. ft. ft. ft.	10,000	150	1030

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [1030]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 30th day of October, 1905, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND adjoining rural building Lot 44 at Deep Water Bay, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 2nd June, 1886.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Rural Building Lot No. 44	Adjoining Rural Building Lot 44, Deep Water Bay	ft. ft. ft. ft.	110,000	250	3,500

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [1031]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Naval Authorities that TORPEDO RUNNING will be carried on from the range at Lai-chi-kok from THURSDAY, the 26th inst.

By Command,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,

Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [1032]

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that on the 1st day of October, 1905, I admitted into Partnership in the business carried on by me under the style of MACDONALD & Co. Mr. JOHN WILKIE, and the business will henceforth be carried on by myself and the said JOHN WILKIE under the style of MACDONALD & Co. D. MACDONALD.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [1033]

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, No. 1, Queen's Building, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of November, 1905, at 11 o'clock, Noon, when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed:—

"That the Provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Society be altered by inserting therein immediately after the words 'The Reinsurance of Risks when deemed necessary,' the words 'and also the entering into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits union of interests co-operation joint adventure reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person or Company carrying on or engaged in or about to carry on or engage in any business or transaction which the Society is authorized to carry on or engage in or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Society, and also the taking or otherwise acquiring and holding the whole or any number of shares in any Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Society or carrying on any business which the Society is authorized to carry on or any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit the Society, and also the investing of the moneys of the Society in any manner which may from time to time be determined,' and that the objects of the Society be altered accordingly."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Forms of Proxies can be obtained from the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board,

W. J. SAUNDERS,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1905. [1028]

THE HONGKONG FROZEN

FOOD SUPPLY.

FINE AUSTRALIAN LEMONS.

AUSTRALIAN SMOKED FISH.

FRESH CANADIAN SALMON.

See our Price List on page 8.

Hongkong, 21st October, 1

